

The Chronicle.

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R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn.,

OCTOBER 13, 1865.

CONNECTICUT—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The proposition to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes of Connecticut has just been defeated by a large majority. Two or three times, this experiment has been tried with a like success; yet the radicals of that State are unflinching in their efforts to fasten negro suffrage upon the South in defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the States. Whence comes this wide difference between the negro of Connecticut and the negro of Tennessee, as regards his fitness for the exercise of the elective franchise? Has the Southern negro, emancipated but yesterday, more intelligence and integrity than the Northern negro, born free, living in theoretical equality and social contact with the white man? If this be true, freedom has degraded the negro of the North while slavery has elevated the negro of the South in the essential qualities of intelligence and virtue; and, as a consequence, the emancipation of the latter will entail upon a race not yet emancipated in the list of evils prepared for them by their pretended friends. If, however, the foregoing deduction from facts does not explain the action of the people of Connecticut, we can find an explanation only in the supposition that they are striving, at one and the same time, to degrade us and to strengthen the radical party by means of negro votes in the South. If this be so, the motive is intensely base, and the means are subversive of the best interests of the whole country by multiplying the corrupt influences which are already too abundant for a wholesome administration of the government.

In treating this subject, we are influenced by no prejudice against the negro, who is as well qualified to vote, intelligently, as thousands of whites upon whom the privilege is already conferred. Every age, we became convinced that man, in the aggregate, is not, and never will be, capable of self-government, and every year's experience has strengthened this conviction. Believing this to be true of the white man, we are influenced, in our opposition to the measure, by higher motives than prejudice against the negro on account of his color, or his late position as a slave. The entire frame-work of our government shows that the leading idea, with those who fashioned it, was that free institutions would always foster enough of virtue and intelligence to preserve the purity of the system, and thus secure to the people all the blessings of civil liberty. This theory, however beautiful and plausible in appearance, has, in practice, proven to be both delusive and pernicious; and, to-day, every passing event bears testimony against the truth of the theory of man's capacity for self-government.

In the infancy of the Republic, the States wisely decided that the elective franchise was a privilege not heedlessly to be conferred upon all who had reached a certain age, or who had resided a given period in a given place. They knew that these conditions of age and residence were no security for the moral and intellectual qualifications which every voter ought to possess, and therefore threw around the ballot-box such safe-guards as they thought would best protect it against the inroads of ignorance and vice. And whilst those safeguards remained intact, a comparatively wise conservatism made up the history of Federal and State Governments. But, in the course of time, men appeared upon the political stage, whose love of power exceeded their love of country, and whose ambition toward far above their merits. These men, taking their cue from the suggestions of innate evil, appealed to the passions and prejudices of the masses, broached the false doctrine of universal equality; derided the wholesome lessons of experience; asailed every safe-guard of national freedom; broke down the clearly-drawn distinctions between liberty and license, and finally succeeded in making the ballot-box the receptacle of every error and vice and "ism" that degrades the masses, and the government, the corrupt exponent of a more corrupt party.

Universal suffrage will not fail to overthrow the best system of government that can be devised by the wisdom of man, and for the simple reason that the majority will never be sufficiently enlightened to distinguish between the statesman and the demagogue, nor sufficiently virtuous to resist the corrupting influences which will be brought to bear upon them by wily and corrupt aspirants. Those who believe in that patent humbug, the perfectibility of man, will reason differently; but the experience of buried centuries sustains our views, and the future, to the end of time, will confirm them. If the people of the United States are capable of self-government, how shall we account for the late war? It will not suffice to say that it came like the tornado, which is the effect of a physical cause beyond our powers of prescience or control. There is not one rational answer to the question, and that is, that it originated in our want of capacity for self-government. If we call it a necessary and unavoidable evil—as some have done—we shall find that necessity arising from the same cause; and if we attribute it to a fortuitous combination of adverse circumstances, the answer is still the same—the incapacity of the people for self-government.

And now that the war is over, and the wise and the good ought to be striving to correct past errors, to heal the wounds inflicted upon the body politic, and to secure future peace upon a firm basis, what are the evidences furnished by the dominant party at the North, of their capacity to govern themselves or others? Vindictive hatred of the South is the motive for all they do or say, and in order to heap degradation upon us, and an additional curse upon the country, they are clamorous for a still further debasement of our political system by infusing into it the noxious element of negro suffrage. If they honestly believe that miscegenation will improve the race, and infer from this that miscegenation of suffrage will, in like proportion, improve the government, we would give them credit for consistency, but for the fact that their conduct towards the negroes of the North fixes the seal of dishonour upon their professions whilst it reveals the malignity of their intentions towards the South. If the radicals really believed that negroes are fitted for the proper exercise of the elective franchise, they would prove their honesty by conferring it upon those in their midst, where, alone, they have the right to do it; but, failing to do this, they must excuse us for doubting the purity of their motives no less than the wisdom of their policy. Instead of enlarging the ballot-box, its dimensions should be curtailed at least one-fourth; and even then enough of office and ignorance would be excluded to give the people a more intelligent and virtuous administration.

The gold discoveries on Lake Superior, in Minnesota, are creating great excitement, and people are flocking to the mines.

Clarksville and Its Trade.

The rapidly reviving trade in many portions of the South suggests an inquiry into the condition and prospects of Clarksville—what is doing and what ought to be done in order to bring back to it the business which once gave such active employment to its citizens. We learn that steps have been taken to remove the difficulties in the way of rebuilding the upper Red River bridge, and hope that no important work will be pressed forward with all possible dispatch. But as important as the bridge is to Clarksville, the railroad is far more so, and demands the earnest and immediate attention of all concerned. We know nothing of the intention of the company with regard to repairing and re-stocking it, and are equally ignorant on the subject of its ability to accomplish the object. But we do know that the portion of the road now in use, from Fair Grounds to Louisville, serves no other purpose than to divert trade from this place. The rickety condition of the Red River trestle work is the excuse for stopping the train so far from town, and the want of a bridge, the delays of the ferry, and the precariousness of the ford, all combine to make the road of no use except for the conveyance of travellers and their baggage. Surely there can be no insurmountable obstacle to the repair, or rebuilding the trestle work! Were this done, freight could be brought to the river, and conveyed south by steamboats; and by this arrangement, Clarksville would reap some of the benefits of the road which it so materially aided in building.

Whilst that portion of the road, just mentioned, and the entire line hence to Memphis, remains as it is, it is worse than useless, because the interest has to be paid upon the capital; and unless it is to be speedily put in running order, by the present company, it had better be sold to parties who have the means to make it available to trade, and a benefit to the country through which it passes. As already stated, we do not know what the Company intends to do, nor what it is able to do, and merely call public attention to the subject, with the hope that some scheme may be devised by which the road can be put in successful operation. Clarksville and Montgomery County are deeply interested in this matter, and we would suggest that there be a convention of the parties concerned, along the entire line of road, for the purpose of a definite understanding and action upon the subject.

It is said Judge Trigg has decided that Confederate soldiers who pressed property by order of their officers, are liable for the value of the same, because they knew they were acting in violation of law. Upon the same principle, every soldier who fought a battle may be tried for murder, or as accessory before the fact, because killing a man, or in violation of law. We see no discriminating points between the cases; nor can we see why Gen. Butler, on the Federal side, should go unpunished for the rule of law laid down by Judge Trigg be the true interpretation. Justice makes no distinction between the conqueror and the conquered.

The negroes of the South were vested with the elective franchise, they would be citizens in the full sense of the word, and, as such, could not settle in the North in defiance of the State laws which now forbid their immigration? If so, would they not seek homes in the midst of a people who as yet do not know the value of political equality? Here, they can never enjoy the slightest social equality with the whites—they know this, and inclination and interest would prompt them to leave the country. If anything could reconcile us to negro suffrage, it would be the prospect of getting rid of it in this way.

The Senate has appointed a Committee to investigate election frauds—not, as admitted, with a view to subvert any useful purpose, but merely to see how the Franchise act works. A resolution was also adopted, and a Committee appointed to investigate the loyalty of the Senate's messenger. To the House, on the same day—Monday—Mr. Allen explained that there are so few loyal ministers in the city that both Houses cannot be opened with prayer at the same time; but the thing can be fixed by a little difference in the time of meeting.

It is a note worthy fact, that in those sections of the South where the people are all rebels, quiet and good order now prevail, whilst the localities, in which loyal men abounded during the war, are the scenes of discord, robberies, and murders. There is a reason for this, but it is none of our business to point it out.

It is reported that after the conclusion of the war, trial of a prominent rebel was to be held at Salisbury, N. C., Richmond, &c., for the sake of history, if not for justice.—National Intelligencer.

If the object of such investigations be to make history, would not that history be more full and impartial if the investigations embraced both sides?

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9, 1865.

Editorial Correspondence.—Since I last wrote you nothing of startling interest has transpired, although every day that passes is marked by minor events that might be turned to good account by "bores" and "correspondents," if seized upon, and "worked up," at the moment.

The city, for the past ten days, has been literally overrun with visitors.

The Masonic Grand Lodge met here, a week ago, and was more numerous attended than on any like occasion, for years, indeed it was not more largely attended than ever before. This body had not met since 1861, I believe, and there was, of course, a vast accumulation of business to be disposed of at this session. Their proceedings, I am told, were characterized by the utmost harmony of purpose, and personal good feeling, and every delegate went away feeling that it was good to have been here. Long may they tarry!

Among the delegates, I met with Thos. McClellan, and Z. A. Thomas, from our city; and R. L. Williams, Dr. C. E. McCauley, and Luke Moody, from your country.

Another convention, last week, of more than ordinary importance, was that of the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church, South. This body met, last Tuesday, in Edgefield, and has been in session every day since, as it will be, I learn, for two or three more days. As in the case of the Masonic Grand Lodge, this Conference had not met for some four years. True, there was no meeting at that time, but it was not for want of interest, or of the desire to be entitled to the name of Conference. The attendance on the present occasion is very full, and includes all the greater lights of the church.

Bishop Soule is here, but is too feeble to take any active part in the proceedings. He was presented to the Conference, one day last week, and had strength only to express, in a few words, his happiness at being permitted once more to meet his brethren, in Conference, after the unhappy years of war and desolation that have intervened since their last convention. A resolution of business was voted, in order that the Conference might have an opportunity of greeting the venerable man of God, in person; and the scene that ensued, as the members pressed around to shake hands, and receive his counsel and benediction, was very impressive.

Among the preachers, present now, are several who have, in past time, filled the pulpit of the church in Clarksville. Prominent among these is the venerable Dr. Maddin. Time seems to have dealt gently with this excellent man, though marks of his past sufferings are apparent to one who has not seen him for several years. He preached, at the first Presbyterian church, last Sunday morning, to a large audience, and evinced the same calm dignified powers of argument, and the same persuasive eloquence of tongue, that he displayed in his preaching, ten years ago.

Dr. McFerrin, too, that Johannes Bonmeyer of the church, is here, in all the vigor of mind and body that marked him in other days. Along with these also are Dr. Green, Dr. Hanna, Bro. West, Hamilton, and others, all of whom are distinguished by their high calling, and endeared to your people by long and happy association in the past.

I must not quit this subject without mentioning the Rev. Adam S. Riggs, who was pastor of the church at Clarksville, many years ago, and who was so generally esteemed and beloved. He is out of place now, to pay a passing tribute to the excellent Christian and social worth of the late pastor, Rev. W. G. Dorris. But few men have ever so won upon the love and respect of a people, as he has upon sinners and Christians in Clarksville, and judging from what every one there says, the Conference could not place that community better than by sending him back to them! That, though, I believe, can not be done.

Among other acts of the Conference, was the unanimous passage of a resolution, deploring the ravages and desolation of the late war; congratulating the church, and thanking God, for the return of peace; and invoking the brethren everywhere to do all they can, to aid in restoring our mutilated and exhausted country to its pristine happiness and prosperity. These resolutions, I thought, were exceedingly well-timed, well-meant, well conceived, and well expressed, and such as would prove gratifying and satisfactory to every one. It seems, however, that such is not the case. Some extremely loyal "Laysman" is out in the South, and yesterday, finding grave fault with them, he thinks they don't go half far enough; in fact, that because the Conference don't take upon themselves the guilt of fomenting the rebellion, and of sowing the seeds of discord and civil war, because they do not acknowledge that they, and the Southern people, have been guilty of a great wrong against "the best government the world ever saw," and betake themselves to a raiment of sackcloth and ashes, for the rest of their natural life, that, therefore, their resolutions are but "a sham, a mockery, a thing of cymbal." This, I have noticed, is a very common complaint with the intensely loyal, against the Southern people—that they don't say often enough, and loud enough, that they have done wrong, and are very sorry. This, I take it, is something that borders on the childish. The Southern people entered upon the war, believing that their cause was just; they prosecuted it in this belief, with a valor and disregard of personal sacrifice such as the world had never seen; but they were overpowered and defeated; this defeat they acknowledged with meekly dignity, and now return to their old allegiance, in good faith, and with an honest purpose to aid the government, in all they can, in repairing the injury a common country has suffered. More than this no generous citizen would ask.

Then let us have a humble submission to His will, believing that "He wounds but to heal." The bud has been snatched from the parent stem, but it blooms in far grander beauty and newborn loveliness in the garden of eternal bliss, and will never die or fade away at noonday. With this happy exchange her bright spirit has made. In this happy exchange, tears and anxious forebodings would have been her inevitable lot, but all these have been succeeded by the glories of an eternal morn. ALICE has indeed another tie to heaven. She has gone to join to whom she prayed so often during her illness.

We loved her much and still her name Shall hover o'er our purest earthly love; Till death transfers the hallowed flame, To burn in brighter worlds above.

At Moore's Hotel, on the morning of the 10th inst., Mrs. OLIVE KIRBY, wife of W. W. Kirby, of this city, aged 22 years.

We cannot content ourselves with the simple announcement of this lady's death. Just five months ago, in all the beauty and healthfulness of fresh womanhood, she left her childhood's home, a young and joyous bride; 'twas in the pleasant month of May—and she in the May of life—the one bright day of her life—she was snatched from the world, and she has been replaced by winter's breath, but already the mournful winds of Autumn are singing requiems o'er her earthly body, and mourning sadly her early loss. This hard to reconcile ourselves to the death of one so young—to the losing up of a life so dear to others, and so plentiful of happy promise. But the angel of death

"reaps the bearded grain at a breath And the flowers that grow between."

His coming, however, did not surprise her; she knew of his approach and patiently waited the coming scene. Her calm and pained death was a lesson to us all. She was a Store House and lived on the east side of public square, in the city of Clarksville, and known as the old McClure & Roberts store.

O. M. BLACKMAN, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of J. F. Barnes, deceased, are notified to come forward and make immediate settlement; also, all having claims against said estate will present them, as prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

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H. C. LONG, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!!

ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, I will sell, at the farm, on West Fork of Red river, the valuable property belonging to the estate of H. F. BEAUMONT, deceased. Included in the list is a variety of Agricultural Machinery, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Live Stock, Wagons, Carts, etc.

Ten months credit, with approved security.

C. W. BEAUMONT, Executor.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—MONDAY, OCT. 9.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following communication, accompanied by a voluminous report from the Governor was then read:

Hon. Joshua B. Friserson, Speaker of the Senate.—Sir: In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body, we have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed report of the result of the investigation of the committee appointed by us to examine the captured assets of the Bank of Tennessee.

The amount of gold and silver found was \$446,719.70, which was invested in U. S. 7-20 bonds, to the amount of \$18,250, which sum is in the Comptroller's safe. The bonds of the State of Tennessee, issued prior to her pretended secession, found among said assets, are deposited, for safe keeping, in the safe of the Comptroller's office.

The assets of the branches at Clarksville, Sparta and Trenton, exclusive of the specie and State bonds before referred to, are in the hands of the respective committees appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. The assets belonging to the parent bank, and the various other branches, except the specie and State bonds, being referred to, are still in our hands. For further information, you are respectfully referred to the report of the committee herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,
W. G. BROWNLOW, Gov. of Tenn.

S. W. HATCHETT, Comptroller.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State.

At the suggestion of Mr. Brownson, in consideration of the great length of the report, its reading was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, one thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate and distributed.

On motion of Mr. Brownson, the subject matter of the report was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the citizens of Fayette county, Tenn., praying the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in quantities less than four gallons, within a distance of four miles of the village of Mason, such action being asked in behalf of the Mason Masonic College, and also of a Female Institute, both located at the point named.

Senate resolution No. 9, by Mr. Brownson: Resolved, That the Treasurer of State report to the Senate if there is in his office, with him as Superintendent, a certificate of deposit issued by the Bank of Tennessee, for one million five hundred thousand dollars, and that he furnish this body with a copy of said certificate. Adopted upon a suspension of the rule.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, by Mr. Carrigan: Whereas, His Excellency, Gov. W. G. Brownlow, has called the attention of this Legislature to the immigration of free persons of color, it is certainly right and expedient for the Legislature of Tennessee to say what extent the State shall be overrun by the emancipated slaves of other States; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: That a committee of three on the part of the Senate and — on the part of the House, be appointed to draft and support a bill to that end, for immediate legislation. Rejected, by a vote of 5 to 11, upon a suspension of the rule.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 9.—The majority for Gen. Humphreys for Governor of this State over Judge Fisher, will probably be 10,000. The majority of G. L. Patten, the anti-negro-testimony candidate for Court of Appeals in the Jackson district, is 3,000.

General Jeff. Thompson had quite a brilliant reception at St. Louis last week, not only at the Southern Hotel but on "Change; for Jeff is now a New Orleans merchant and goes on change.

We are glad to learn that the President has ordered the release of Governor Charles Clark, of Mississippi, who has been imprisoned for some months past at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. I. B. Walton, Mr. W. G. ELLIOT, of Robertson county, to Miss MOLLIE F. daughter of W. G. Pickering.

On the 6th inst. in this county, by the Rev. I. B. Walton, Mr. A. J. McNEIL to Miss M. L. HAMLET.

On the 21st ult. in this county, by the Rev. J. B. Walton, Mr. DANIEL HALLIBURTON to Miss MARGARET A. HAMLET.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. S. A. Holland, Mr. R. H. POINDEXTER, of New Providence, to Miss BUNNIE POINDEXTER, of Todd County, Ky.

DIED.

On the 8th inst. of Diphtheria, LOUIS BERTHARD, aged about 6 years—son of A. B. Harrison, of this city.

In Trenton, Ky., on the 10th inst., Mr. GEORGE R. RUTHERFORD.

In this county, September 30th, after a short illness, LAURA ALLEN, daughter of Wiley and Fannie Albrook.

It indeed seems hard to yield up little ALLEN, one so lovely, around whom so many fond hopes clustered, and who gave such bright promise of future usefulness and joy. But when we reflect upon the wisdom and mercy of God we know that He is too wise and good to send affliction which will not ultimately prove beneficial.

Then let us have a humble submission to His will, believing that "He wounds but to heal." The bud has been snatched from the parent stem, but it blooms in far grander beauty and newborn loveliness in the garden of eternal bliss, and will never die or fade away at noonday. With this happy exchange her bright spirit has made. In this happy exchange, tears and anxious forebodings would have been her inevitable lot, but all these have been succeeded by the glories of an eternal morn. ALICE has indeed another tie to heaven. She has gone to join to whom she prayed so often during her illness.

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New Advertisements.

C. G. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Office over M. Smith's store, Franklin street, opposite the Court House. Oct. 13, '65-1m

E. H. FRASER, (SUCCESSOR TO FRASER & CO.)

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTOR & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Referring to the above Card, I solicit your shipments and can safely promise LARGER NET PROCEEDS than any Northern market. Oct. 13, '65-6m

Tobacco Planters

TOBACCO BUYERS,

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE

Next Sale of Tobacco, AT—

TRICE'S LANDING, WILL TAKE PLACE ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st.

And will commence at 10 o'clock. Your attention is respectfully solicited.

POINDEXTER & FOLLARD. Oct. 13, '65-2t

MATTILL

Has just received a full supply of

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS!

To which the attention of the public is invited. We have all the Newest Styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, TRIMMINGS, &c.

A Full Stock of Prints, GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

Both made up and in the piece.

A large stock of DOMESTICS

Of best brands. Shoes, Hats, Etc.

I respectfully invite purchasers

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK and PRICES!

W. W. WALLIANT is connected with my business, and solicits a call from his friends.

M. MATTILL, Franklin-St., Clarksville, Tenn. Oct. 13, '65-4t

W. A. HARTMAN. E. A. HENKOWDY

HARPER & BERNOUDY, Cotton & Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 64 COMMERCIAL ST., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION

Given to the sale of Produce, and remittances made without delay.

Special attention paid to the filling of Southern orders.

REFERENCES:

Capt. H. G. McComas, Steamer Imperial. Messrs. J. C. Bull & Co., St. Louis.

Strader, Ruby & Co., St. Louis. Homer, Rex & Tracy, St. Louis.

J. B. Carson & Bro., St. Louis. Von Phil, Waters & Co., St. Louis.

Building and Savings Association and St. Louis Merchants generally.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, '65-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JAMES H. ACHRY and C. A. WOODSON, Jr., has this day (October 7th, 1865), been dissolved by mutual consent, said Achry retiring.

C. A. WOODSON, Jr., is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. ACHRY, G. A. WOODSON, Jr. Woodford, 7th Oct. 13-4t

NEW

Established 1851.

CUPPLES & MARSTON

55 and 57 Second-St., - ST. LOUIS. 106 South Water-St. - CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, BROOMS,

Shoe, Scrub, Horse, Dusting and Whitewash BRUSHES,

CORDAGE From 1-4 inch to 2 inches diameter. TWINES,

Cotton, jute, flax, wrapping, sail, secking, and every other variety.

PAPER, Wrapping, Tea, Hotel, &c. PAPER BAGS, Every size and description.

MATHES, GUN CARTRIDGES, BROOM-MAKERS' STOCK, KEROSENE WICKS, WICKING.

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE Southern and Western trade to our facilities for furnishing the above goods (and everything in connection with this branch of business) we would direct special reference to the superiority of the OAK, PINE AND RED CEDAR WARE manufactured in St. Louis and Menasha, Wisconsin, over the products of other manufacturing districts. Unlike our competitors in the older States, we have a class of timber to work up which years ago has disappeared from their forests. That of the Upper Mississippi it used to be supposed to be of quantity or quality, and our planer in Wisconsin, continuing to be as productive as ever of first-class timber. It is from these sources we procure our material, and the result is that our wares surpasses in stock and excellence that of any other market on the continent.

An impression seems to exist with our Southern trade, that Cincinnati possesses advantages over St. Louis in furnishing our line of goods. Prior to the development of our resources, and the impetus which late years has given to our manufacturing interests, this may have been the case; but now, for every dollar's worth of our ware manufactured in Cincinnati or vicinity, there is one hundred dollars' worth made in St. Louis, and that of a quality superior in every respect to theirs. The same thing applies to Manufacture, whose manufacturers are compelled to offer their goods at a low figure in consideration of their inferior (and almost worthless) quality. Number one ware is to-day sold at a low price in Chicago and St. Louis than it is in Boston. Of Oak Ware,

Well Buckets, Kegs, Runlets, &c. We are the largest manufacturers in the United States, and these goods, together with the products of the

ST. LOUIS PINE AND CEDAR WORKS (In St. Louis) and the

Menasha Wooden-Ware Factory of Wisconsin, (in Chicago), we can furnish at the lowest possible figures.

We would respectfully suggest to every one visiting the cities of St. Louis or Chicago, to pursue the same course with regard to their purchases of woodenware and cordage, as they would do in the cities of New York, Boston, or Cincinnati; viz: to purchase of those who make a specialty of this branch of business, and not rely upon their grocery houses for their supplies, whose stocks must of necessity be limited.

We will be glad to see all who may favor us with a call, and when persons desiring to purchase cannot visit either Chicago or St. Louis, or both, we will cheerfully furnish them with catalogue and price list. Our business is strictly cash, hence all orders from those with